

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

No. 42

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

In order that all readers of the Saturday News, both in the city and province, may secure their papers before Saturday night, it has been found necessary to advance the day of publication. The last forms will hereafter close late Thursday afternoon. All city papers will thus reach subscribers on Friday, and all those in Alberta outside the city on Saturday. This, the publishers believe, will prove more satisfactory both to readers and to advertisers. The latter will be able to secure the full benefit of advertising their Saturday offerings. For the purpose of making these known, the Saturday News will prove in a class by itself.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. E. W. Thomson, a veteran journalist, whose name is known to newspaper and magazine readers the continent over, recently addressed a letter to the Winnipeg Telegram, to which we deem necessary to call particular attention, because in it the writer defends himself against certain attacks which bear a strong resemblance to those which the Saturday News has been replying to of recent weeks. Mr. Thomson has been contributing letters on Canadian affairs to the Boston Transcript for several years back. When he comes to discuss our politics, of which he has been a student for the better part of half a century, he is in the habit of expressing opinions. Sometimes they favor one party and sometimes another, but they are always clear-cut, having nothing in common with the milk-and-water preparations, which so many people seem to believe it is necessary for those who would lay claims to being independent journalists, to serve up. When the Ontario provincial elections were on in June of the present year, Mr. Thomson gave very decided expression to the view that Mr. Whitney had fairly earned a renewal of power. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that this was a view which the Saturday News took, its opinions being made to do service in a score of Ontario Conservative newspapers. What happened to Mr. Thomson, according to his letter to the Telegram, was that many bitter Liberals cut him dead on the street. Certainly he was warmly denounced on the editorial pages of many Liberal journals.

This was only four months ago let it be remembered. But another general election has now come around. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is once more appealing to the electors of the Dominion. Mr. Thomson tells his readers that it is for the good of the country that the administration should be returned in power and the Telegram lends the other Conservative newspapers in an onslaught upon the Transcript's correspondent, calling him among other things "A mercenary of the pen." It was this expression which brought out Mr. Thomson's letter and led him to dwell at some length on his political antecedents and the methods which he follows in his political comment.

Mr. Thomson, let it be understood, is a big enough man in the literary world to ensure the publication of what he writes at space rates in the very highest class periodicals in America. He has been a frequent contributor to the Atlantic and to the Century, and the fact that he was for eleven years editor of the Youth's Companion should give some idea of his standing in his profession. It happens that in and close to Boston there are some 50,000 Canadians. It is primarily for them that the Transcript, which is one of the oldest and most reputable papers in the United States, publishes Mr. Thomson's letters. He is perfectly free to write what he likes and we cannot see how anyone who has closely followed his contributions can believe that he has abused the privileges of his position.

The Telegram referred to him as a professional apologist of the

Ottawa government. His whole career belies the charges. In 1891 he was the chief editorial writer of the Toronto Globe, not an unenviable position in the profession. The Liberal party came out for unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Thomson believed that such a policy meant annexation and he resigned at a moment's notice. He attacked the Liberal platform throughout the campaign. Sir John A. Macdonald paid public tribute to his services and expressed a desire to reward him with a public office. So bitter were the feelings of his former associates, that Liberal newspapers made exactly the charges against him as those now being preferred by the Conservatives. One of them sued for libel and forced an apology. Another accused him of selling out documents entrusted to him by Erastus Wiman. From that paper also he extracted a public apology.

If ever there was a writer on Canadian political topics whose opinions are worth paying attention to, it is Mr. Thomson. He exemplifies a type of journalism of which we have altogether too little in this country, the most conspicuous exponent of which on the other side of the line is the New York Post. Did the Post ever hedge when an election contest came along? It has always held that there must be a balance in favor of one party or the other, according to the measure in which they stood for the principles that it had at heart, and that it was in duty bound to its readers to state its preference and to do what it could to bring about the result, which it conceived was for the general good. In 1892 and in 1904 it supported the Democratic candidates most enthusiastically. In 1896, 1900 and again this year it is with the Republicans. The candidates and the policies for which they stood have in all these years determined its course. This is the kind of an "independent" paper the Saturday News has striven to be. If some of our readers don't like the kind, we have no remedy; but we maintain that it is by following along these lines that we can perform the most useful public mission. In the heat of an election campaign, readers, who have strong opinions themselves, are not always able to judge fairly those who disagree with them. However, the Saturday News expects to be in existence for a good many years yet and is quite willing to trust to the judgment of time.

In concluding his letter to the Telegram Mr. Thomson uses some strong language, which, however, is fully justified by the circumstances.

Such a campaign of senseless abuse as is being waged by a certain section of the Conservatives can do the party no good and must lower the whole tone of our politics.

"Now, I declare," writes Mr. Thomson, "that it truly appears to me that your course in this case is precisely in accord with the main policy of controversy now being pursued by that element of the federal opposition which has lately, most unfortunately for the formerly fair prospects of the whole body, apparently gained control. It is a policy of unbridled, unscrupulous, malignant, lying defamation of ministers, of officials, and of that press which supports ministers."

"Mr. Borden appears to me a very good and straight man, personally, while it would probably be not injurious but beneficial to Canada if the parliamentary strength of this opposition could be increased. But how can it be increased? Is it conceivable that the same folk of this very same Dominion will add one member to the parliamentary strength of a party, once great, progressive, and noble, which has been of late so much abandoned to such infamous defamers as yourself. Permit me to add that, I have the happiness to be on such good terms personally with some of the honorable men of the great party which your support tends to disgrace that it was intimated to me, not long before the election of 1904, that I could receive a handsome sum by writing some or much of their campaign literature. I refused, perhaps somewhat indignantly. Yesterday I got permission from the most distinguished Conservative senator in Manitoba to state this. I subsequently took my own line. It seemed to be so useful to the ministry that Sir Wilfrid Laurier personally thanked me for it, after the elections. Neither from him nor any other person or fund, did I receive one cent for my course in that campaign. So much for my being 'venal' and a 'mercenary.'"

There is altogether too much harking back to ancient history in the present campaign. Too many Liberal speakers are tiring their audiences with telling them of the wickedness and inefficiency that prevailed in the old days of Conservative administration. They are only wasting time and weakening their own cause. What the people are interested in is in learning what the present government has done and what it proposes to do. The Opposition have made very serious charges against the manner in which the Liberal party has carried out the trust confided to it. We believe the great majority are founded on misrepresentation. The proper way to reply to them is accordingly to show the exact particulars in which those making them are leading the public astray. But if an attempt is made to have the recitation of the shady chapters of Conservative history do as an answer, an audience is certain to jump to the con-

clusion that the present day charges are justified.

At the same time, what have the Conservatives to gain by always coming back to the pledges made by the Liberals, while in opposition. The standard which they would apply is one, which no party in the history of representative institutions could stand the test of. It is over fifteen years since the Liberals held their convention at Ottawa. That is a long time in the history of politics. Many great changes have taken place since then, both in the ranks of those constituting the two political organizations and in the general conditions of the country. What a reasonable man will seek to determine is not the exact extent to which the present administration has adhered to the platform which those who assembled in convention in 1893 formulated, but in what measure the policy, for which the Government, as we know it now, stands, is likely to advance the interests of the Dominion, and whether the change which the Opposition asks us to make will prove for the Dominion's advantage.

So far as Western Canada is concerned there are two all important questions before the people, that of the tariff and that of railways. As readers of this page know, we are particularly interested in the first. We want to see the tariff kept down. That the Liberal party has not moved more rapidly than it has in the direction of fiscal reform, according to the principles set forth in the convention of 1893, we regret. It is true that the government has done something along these lines. The general tariff stands at about 18 per cent as compared with 21 per cent in 1896. The British preference has afforded very substantial relief to the consumer. But we want to see the movement strengthened and the question for us now to decide is from which party we are likely to gain the most.

Western Liberal members have acted as a unit in this matter. How strong the influences have been to increase rather than decrease the duties no one acquainted with eastern Canada, where the great bulk of voting strength at present lies, needs to be told. Within the Liberal ranks have been many strong protectionists, who, at different times, it was feared, might carry the day and turn the party policy in the other direction. At such crises it was the Liberal members of the west who prevented that catastrophe. The most important of these turning-points was in 1902 when Mr. Tarte started his campaign for higher duties amid the plaudits of eastern Canadians of both parties.

And the man who stepped into the breach and by a clear-cut declaration that the tariff should be revised down and not up saved the day, was the minister who represented the west in the cabinet of that time, Mr. Sifton. In later years Mr. Oliver has occupied the same position and received on all occasions, the same consistent support from western Liberals. It is by strengthening their hands, we are convinced, that the cause of low tariff will be best served.

Granting that the Liberal policy in the past on this subject has not been wholly satisfactory, how can anyone believe that a change for the better will take place, if the Conservatives are returned to power? We have seen in recent weeks the resistance made by the present government to the demands of the Manufacturers' Association, for an increase in the cotton and woollen duties. We have noted the applause which those who have been agitating for this change have received from the Conservative press. The condition of these industries is being made a strong campaign appeal in eastern manufacturing centres against Liberal candidates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the heat of an Ontario manufacturing district, the other day, declared that he was a free-trader by conviction and that he was anxious to do what lay in his power to bring about a realization of his ideas. But we all know that even the leader of a great and successful party, is in a large measure a creature of circumstances and can only accomplish what is nearest his heart in the measure that his ideas receive popular support. Did Mr. Borden ever make such a declaration? Have we any reason to believe that if a Conservative majority were sent from the west, and he should become Premier, that the influence of his western representatives would accomplish anything for a reduction of the tariff. Here is what the most conspicuous of the Conservative western candidates, Hon. T. M. Daly, former Minister of the Interior, who is running against Mr. Sifton in Brandon, said at a meeting last week:

"The Conservative party supports the same old policy to-day. I am a protectionist. I was when I first claimed your suffrages in 1887, and again in 1891. I am the same to-day, unchanged and unchangeable."

What hope is there in this? The government's railway policy we dealt with at considerable length by Mr. Oliver in his address at the Thistle Rink on Friday last. The subject is a big one and we propose to deal with it next week.

"A Constant Reader" takes ex-

ception to the story about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's experience at the eating-house at Palmerston Junction published last week. He states that Palmerston is not in Bruce and, with the characteristic fervor of the sons of that county, protests that the people of Bruce know how to treat visitors in a civilized manner. Our correspondent has misread the article in question. It stated that Sir Wilfrid was merely on his way to Bruce, when the incident took place at Palmerston, which is a junction point for a large number of railway lines.

"Independent Liberal" writes: "The crop outlook has engrossed the attention of all for months; the eyes of the world have been anxiously turned towards the Canadian West with its wide fields of waving grain."

"Representatives of leading financial institutions have been touring the country for the sole purpose of observing crop conditions. 'It is frankly declared that the only hope of relief from the present stringent financial situation lay in an abundant crop. The favorable reports returned indicate that this hope will be realized.'

"Such a favorable opportunity for the study of Canadian economics we trust will not be ignored by our leading legislators, politicians and statesmen. It is occasions such as these which enable us to discuss where our national strength lies. 'The prosperity of the nation seems to be wrapped up in the success of the farmer. If crops fail business suffers; if crops are good, business prospers.'

"It therefore follows that any legislation which widens the area, increases the population or in any way promotes the interests of agricultural Canada cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the country as a whole."

"Hence any legislature wise enough to formulate a policy and devise legislation which will be of real benefit to rural Canada should be regarded as a national benefactor and will deserve and doubtless receive the support of all."

"It would appear that an improved postal service and free rural delivery of mail would be a great boon to all agricultural communities. It is at least, to use a western term, a proposition, deserving of the attention of and consideration by all thoughtful Canadians."

"It might tend to induce the poorer classes to leave a precarious existence in towns and cities and augment the number of independent farmers who constitute the hope of Canada both now and for the future."

The view taken by our correspondent is one that cannot be emphasized too frequently. Elementary though the proposition may seem, it is one that is continually lost sight of. Agriculture must continue, for many years at least, the basis of Canadian prosperity. Whatever real progress we have made is due primarily to the man who has gone out upon the land and he it is who should be considered first of all in every matter of public policy. The other day one of the speakers at the Manufacturers' meeting in Montreal declared that the West had been built up by eastern capital and that the east should therefore have the say as to what the country's tariff policy was to be. Could wrong-headedness go further? For every cent of money that eastern Canada has spent on the West it has received returns many times as great. What would have been the progress of the past decade if there had not been men with the courage and the enterprise to stake their fortune in a new country? Great as are the opportunities which are offered to the right sort of men, too much honor cannot be done to those who play the part of pioneers. These are the real nation-builders, not the men who stay back and plan how they can best profit from the opening up of the country by others.

As to the reference made in the above letter to the need of improving (Continued on page 2)



Dutch Dance in "The Toymaker," at the Edmonton Opera House, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

No. 42

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

In order that all readers of the Saturday News, both in the city and province, may secure their papers before Saturday night, it has been found necessary to advance the day of publication. The last forms will hereafter close late Thursday afternoon. All city papers will thus reach subscribers on Friday, and all those in Alberta outside the city on Saturday. This, the publishers believe, will prove more satisfactory both to readers and to advertisers. The latter will be able to secure the full benefit of advertising their Saturday offerings. For the purpose of making these known, the Saturday News will prove in a class by itself.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. E. W. Thomson, a veteran journalist, whose name is known to newspaper and magazine readers the continent over, recently addressed a letter to the Winnipeg Telegram, to which we desire to call particular attention, because in it the writer defends himself against certain attacks which bear a strong resemblance to those which the Saturday News has been replying to of recent weeks. Mr. Thomson has been contributing letters on Canadian affairs to the Boston Transcript for several years back. When he comes to discuss our politics, which he has been a student for the better part of half a century, he is in the habit of expressing opinions. Sometimes they favor one party and sometimes another but they are always clear-cut, having nothing in common with the miff and water preparations, which many people seem to believe is necessary for those who would claim to be independent journalists, to serve up. When the Ontario provincial elections were in June of the present year, Mr. Thomson gave very decided expression to the view that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier had fairly earned a renewal of power. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that this was a view which the Saturday News took, its opinions being made to do service a score of Ontario Conservative newspapers. What happened to Mr. Thomson, according to his letter to the Telegram, was that many bitter Liberals cut him dead on the street. Certainly he was warmly denounced on the editorial page of many Liberal journals.

This was only four months ago let it be remembered. But another general election has now come around. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is once more appealing to the electors of the Dominion. Mr. Thomson tells his readers that it is for the good of the country that the administration should be returned in power and the Telegram lends the other Conservative newspapers in an onslaught upon the Transcript's correspondent, calling him among other things "a mercenary of the pen." It was this expression which brought out Mr. Thomson's letter and led him to dwell at some length on his political antecedents and the methods which he follows in his political comment.

Mr. Thomson, let it be understood, is a big enough man in the literary world to ensure the publication of what he writes at space rates in the very highest class periodicals in America. He has been a frequent contributor to the Atlantic and to the Century, and the fact that he was for eleven years editor of the Youth's Companion should give some idea of his standing in his profession. It happens that in and close to Boston there are some 80,000 Canadians. It is primarily for them that the Transcript, which is one of the oldest and most reputable papers in the United States, publishes Mr. Thomson's letters. He is perfectly free to write what he likes and we cannot see how anyone who has closely followed his contributions can believe that he has abused the privileges of his position.

The Telegram referred to him as a professional apologist of the

we have altogether too little in this country, the most conspicuous exponent of which on the other side of the line is the New York Post. Did the Post ever hedge when an election contest came along? It has always held that there must be a balance in favor of one party or the other, according to the measure in which they stood for the principles that it had at heart, and that it was in duty bound to its readers to state its preference and to do what it could to bring about the result, which it conceived was for the general good. In 1892 and in 1904 it supported the Democratic candidates most enthusiastically. In 1896, 1900 and again this year it is with the Republicans. The candidates and the policies for which they stood have in all these years determined its course. This is the kind of an "independent" paper the Saturday News has striven to be. If some of our readers don't like the kind, we have no remedy; but we maintain that it is by following along these lines that we can perform the most useful public mission. In the heat of an election campaign, readers, who have strong opinions themselves, are not always able to judge fairly those who disagree with them. However, the Saturday News expects to be in existence for a good many years yet and is quite willing to trust to the judgment of time.

In concluding his letter to the Telegram Mr. Thomson uses some strong language, which, however, is fully justified by the circumstances.

honorable men of the "great party" which your support tends to disgrace that it was intimidated to me, not long before the election of 1904, that I could receive a handsome sum by writing some or much of their campaign literature. I refused, perhaps somewhat indignantly. Yesterday I got permission from the most distinguished Conservative senator in Manitoba to state this. I subsequently took my own line. It chanced to be so useful to the ministry that Sir Wilfrid Laurier personally thanked me for it, after the elections. Neither from him nor any other person or fund, did I receive one cent for my course in that campaign. So much for my being "venal" and a "mercenary."

There is altogether too much harking back to ancient history in the present campaign. Too many Liberal speakers are tiring their audiences with telling them of the wickedness and inefficiency that prevailed in the old days of Conservative administration. They are only wasting time and weakening their own cause. What the people are interested in is learning what the present government has done and what it proposes to do. The Opposition have made very serious charges against the manner in which the Liberal party has carried out the trust confided to it. We believe the great majority are founded on misrepresentation. The proper way to reply to them is accordingly to show the exact particulars in which those making them are leading the public astray. But if an attempt is made to have the recitation of the shady chapters of Conservative history do as an answer, an audience is certain to jump to the con-

So far as Western Canada is concerned there are two all important questions before the people, that of the tariff and that of railways. As readers of this page know, we are particularly interested in the first. We want to see the tariff kept down. That the Liberal party has not moved more rapidly than it has in the direction of fiscal reform, according to the principles set forth in the convention of 1893, we regret. It is true that the government has done something along these lines. The general tariff stands at about 18 per cent as compared with 21 per cent in 1896. The British preference has afforded very substantial relief to the consumer. But we want to see the movement strengthened and the question for us now to decide is from which party we are likely to gain the most.

Western Liberal members have acted as a unit in this matter. How strong the influences have been to increase rather than decrease the duties no one acquainted with eastern Canada, where the great bulk of voting strength at present lies, needs to be told. Within the Liberal ranks have been many strong protectionists, who, at different times, it was feared, might carry the day and turn the party policy in the other direction. At such crises it was the Liberal members of the west who prevented that catastrophe. The most important of these turning-points was in 1902 when Mr. Tarte started his campaign for higher duties amid the plaudits of eastern Canadians of both parties,

eastern manufacturing centres against Liberal candidates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the heat of an Ontario manufacturing district the other day, declared that he was a free-trader by conviction and that he was anxious to do what lay in his power to bring about a realization of his ideas. But we all know that even the leader of a great and successful party, is in a large measure a creature of circumstances and can only accomplish what is nearest his heart in the measure that his ideas receive popular support. Did Mr. Borden ever make such a declaration? Have we any reason to believe that if a Conservative majority were sent from the west, and he should become Premier, that the influence of his western representatives would accomplish anything for a reduction of the tariff. Here is what the most conspicuous of the Conservative western candidates, Hon. T. M. Daly, former Minister of the Interior, who is running against Mr. Sifton in Brandon, said at a meeting last week:

"The Conservative party supports the same old policy to-day. I am a protectionist. I was when I first claimed your suffrages in 1887, and again in 1891. I am the same to-day, unchanged and unchangeable."

What hope is there in this?

The government's railway policy was dealt with at considerable length by Mr. Oliver in his address at the Thistle Rink on Friday last. The subject is a big one and we propose to deal with it next week.

"A Constant Reader" takes ex-

ception to the story about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's experience at the eating-house at Palmerston Junction published last week. He states that Palmerston is not in Bruce and, with the characteristic fervor of the sons of that county, protests that the people of Bruce know how to treat visitors in a civilized manner. Our correspondent has misread the article in question. It stated that Sir Wilfrid was merely on his way to Bruce, when the incident took place at Palmerston, which is a junction point for a large number of railway lines.

"Independent Liberal" writes: "The crop outlook has engrossed the attention of all for months; the eyes of the world have been anxiously turned towards the Canadian West with its wide fields of waving grain."

"Representatives of leading financial institutions have been touring the country for the sole purpose of observing crop conditions. 'It is frankly declared that the only hope of relief from the present stringent financial situation lay in an abundant crop. The favorable reports returned indicate that this hope will be realized.'

"Such a favorable opportunity for the study of Canadian economies we trust will not be ignored by our leading legislators, politicians and statesmen. It is occasions such as these which enable us to discuss where our national strength lies. 'The prosperity of the nation seems to be wrapped up in the success of the farmer. If crops fail business suffers; if crops are good, business prospers.'

"It therefore follows that any legislation which widens the area, increases the population or in any way promotes the interests of agricultural Canada cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the country as a whole."

"Hence any legislature wise enough to formulate a policy and devise legislation which will be of real benefit to rural Canada should be regarded as a national benefactor and will deserve and doubtless receive the support of all."

"It would appear that an improved postal service and free rural delivery of mail would be a great boon to all agricultural communities. It is at least, to use a western term, a proposition, deserving of the attention of and consideration by all thoughtful Canadians."

"It might tend to induce the poorer classes to leave a precarious existence in towns and cities and augment the number of independent farmers who constitute the hope of Canada both now and for the future."

The view taken by our correspondent is one that cannot be emphasized too frequently. Elementary though the proposition may seem, it is one that is continually lost sight of. Agriculture must continue, for many years at least, the basis of Canadian prosperity. Whatever real progress we have made is due primarily to the man who has gone out upon the land and he it is who should be considered first of all in every matter of public policy. The other day one of the speakers at the Manufacturer's meeting in Montreal declared that the West had been built up by eastern capital and that the east should therefore have the say as to what the country's tariff policy was to be. Could wrong-headedness go further? For every cent of money that eastern Canada has spent on the West it has received returns many times as great. What would have been the progress of the past decade if there had not been men with the courage and the enterprise to stake their fortune in a new country? Great as are the opportunities which are offered to the right sort of men, too much honor cannot be done to those who play the part of pioneers. These are the real nation-builders, not the men who stay back east and plan how they can best profit from the opening up of the country by others.

As to the reference made in the above letter to the need of improving (Continued on page 2)



Microfilmed by FLOFILM Process

SUB DIVISION

"On Sunday last Mrs. P. G. Laurie, one of Battleford's pioneer ladies, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her birthday. All the members of the family were home for the occasion with the exception of her eldest son. The family, with a few intimate friends, were entertained to tea by her on Sunday and on Monday. Mrs. Laurie recovered her guests assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Reid, of Regina, Mrs. Gaudreau, of Edmonton, and Mrs. DeGaur, while Mrs. Storer welcomed them in the dining room. Mrs. G. G. Donovan and Mrs. A. Finch poured tea and Miss Corinne Gaudreau and Miss Muriel DeGaur assisted in serving the refreshments. Nearly seventy guests registered their names in a neat little booklet specially prepared and bearing the dates 1838-1908."

Mrs. James Lyons Biggar returned to town by the C.N.R. on Wednesday morning, after a four-day visit to Toronto and the family summer home at beautiful Lake Joseph. Dr. H. P. Biggar, her husband, also arrived by the same train, and was the guest of his nephews, leaving on Friday for the coast.

Miss Gertrude Suple of Strathcona is visiting Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott at Cooking Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Miller of Wataskiwin came up to the Capital for Miss Bourchier's wedding, and attended the production of "Zaza," the same evening. The Miller being very shortly expected in a pole being Directorate gown.

Letters received by friends in Edmonton from Miss Helen Woods, who was such a popular visitor here a little over a year ago, state that she is having a glorious trip with relatives touring northern France.

Mrs. S. S. Taylor of Nelson, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Ross.

An old lady passed away at Carleton Place, where she had gone for her health. Her nearest relation, a nephew, ordered her to be buried in a little house in the quiet little country churchyard.

His surprise can be imagined when on the arrival of the coffin he opened it for a last look at the remains, and found instead of the placid features of his aunt Mary, the music form of an English general in full regiments, whom he remembered had danced to die at the same time and place as his aunt.

At once he called to the general's heirs, explaining the situation and requesting instructions.

They came back as follows: "Give the general a quiet funeral. Aunt Mary interred today with full military honors, six brass bands, saluting guns."—Tit Bits.

Mrs. Tory will receive for the first time at her home, 237 Seventh street during the afternoon and evening of Friday, the 2nd of October, and afterwards the first and third Fridays of each month.

No brass bands met the little party of golfers who returned from Calgary early in the week, from their expedition to compete in the Provincial Golf Tournament. No days were necessary to cart away the cups and souvenirs, brought back from the city to the south of us, for quite seriously we weren't in it for a moment so far as the men's competitions were concerned, though Mr. Chattell, I hear, put up a cracking good game. But we did win back the Ladies' Championship—thanks to Miss Brown's wonderfully fine play, and more than that Miss Matheson did herself and us proud—so we have heart of grace for next year. One hears many explanations advanced as to why our men fell down as they did. We all know that Dr. Cobbert, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Bell and Mr. de Pas can put up a jolly good game in their own links, and no doubt the difficult course at Calgary and its unknown pitfalls did have a great deal to do with their defeat, but, and from the men themselves we learn it, Calgary on the whole was no distinctly out-classed, and there's the long and short of it. Well, long may the best chaps win say we all. If golf adds to one's vexatiousness, it also serves to make us better sports.

As I have remarked before, it is one of the privileges and sometimes the disadvantages of a new country, that, like a new baby, we can't settle down to regular living, until our sisters and our cousins and our aunts, to say nothing of the uncles, etc., etc., have dropped in on us to look us over, not only to deliver their views as to our frocks and manners, but as to our life too, on our probable prospects.

Some of these critics we take to, and some we don't—just as we have distinct preferences among our individual relatives. But the very latest arrival from across seas, Mrs. Geo. Cran of London, Eng., who has come a-visiting—later to express her views in such language as the Field, the London Bystander, etc., etc., there can be no two opinions; she is one of the very charming cousins whom we shall always welcome, not only that she is so ready to say what we're the most promising baby

ever, but that we ourselves have fallen quite in love with her.

Mrs. Cran's mission is to look into the status of women, particularly English women in Western Canada. She has also a number of friends seem to us, more important object, to petition the Provincial Government to lend their aid in the establishment of a number of certified maternity nurses from the Old Country, who would be available for engagement on the homesteads. As the prime mover in the laudable object observes, there must be a great deal of unnecessary suffering and hardship endured out on the prairies where no nursing assistance is available and many preventable deaths. In the unborn children of the present day settlers, a race who have learned and mastered Western conditions, lies the hope of the future of this country. If they come into the world under adverse conditions, then we may look for a stunted, miserable rural population.

The proposition is that the Government guarantee a settler in remuneration asked, the nurse's services, and the nurses in turn must bind themselves to accept any cases, wherever their services are required. It is proposed to establish in all the prairie villages a nurse's head-quarters, where homesteaders may readily send when in need of assistance.

Not only are these nurses properly qualified midwives, but they are fully capable of handling any, excepting very extreme cases, without a doctor's assistance. In addition they cook, and have a practical knowledge of all branches of household work, and more than that are able and willing to help with or entirely handle that part of the household as well. It would seem to us as if the Government had here an excellent opportunity of accomplishing a very great service, not only to incoming settlers but to the entire country.

To-day, to a unique degree, we are exempt from vice and degeneracy, and, moreover, if we have a well-handicapped growing population, what have we to anticipate?

The cheapest policy has ever been preventive, and it is up to the Alberta Government to take its choice.

Madame Roy will receive for the first time since her return to town on the first Friday of next month, Oct. 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowers have taken a house on Twelfth street, just off Mackay Ave., and are now getting nicely settled in their new quarters.

The Edmonton Opera House and Dominion Theatre have been attracting large audiences during the past week, and last night I understand a number of society people enjoying the Allen Theatrical Co.'s production of "Zaza," among others, "Kelly-Bourchier wedding party," choreographed by Mrs. H. T. Miller.

On Saturday last Mrs. Purdee had a jolly little duster shower for Miss Gladys Bourchier, which about eighteen of the bride-to-be's friends had an industrious afternoon of it hemming dusters for the new house. Just prior to tea being served two prizes were awarded by the judges, Mrs. Mowat Biggar, Mrs. Duncan Smith and Mrs. Calderon. Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick carrying off the first prize, a dainty Japanese drawn-work center-piece, and Miss Marjorie Brown the Booby, a little yellow vase.

Announcements of reception days and any social notices desired in this column, should be telephoned to No. 1181, or sent to "Peggy," care of the Saturday News. It is more than useless to rely on messages telephoned to the office of publication, as in as busy an establishment as publishing place, messages are mislaid, and scribbled notes just happen to lose themselves.

Mr. Andrew Frith's many friends are heartily congratulating him on his engagement to Miss Alanson, which was announced last week.

Mrs. Arthur Murphy had one of those delightfully pleasant teas on Friday last, which always seem the more enjoyable, coming as they do at the opening of the season, when everyone is keen on meeting recently-returned friends, and the nip in the air makes tea, a cheery game-fire, and a jolly hostess seem the most desirable things in life.

Mrs. Murphy received in the cozy library, her young daughters assisting, and a merry crowd of guests soon filled the cheery rooms. Out in the tea room, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Wallbridge and Mrs. Jackson did the honors, presiding at a table laden with lovely flowers and appetizing dainties. Assisting were Miss Marjorie Brown, Miss Forin, and Miss Beheer, while among the guests were some of the prettiest and smartest matrons, two of the recent brides, charmingly frocked, Mrs. Guy Marriott, and Madame Milton Martin, and this week's bride, Miss Gladys Bourchier, and a number of her bridesmaids. Miss Pangman of Toronto, a pretty brunette in a trim navy blue costume.

I hear that Miss Helen Hudspeth's and Dr. Duncan Chisholm's wedding, announced last week, is to be celebrated last week, is to take

place some time in early November.

The most interesting event of the past week was undoubtedly the Kelly-Bourchier wedding, which took place at high noon at All Saints' Church, on Tuesday, September the 22nd, before a small gathering of invited guests, chiefly made up of the bride's immediate family, and a churchful of friends.

The day previous a number of the younger matrons, under the direction of Mrs. Sydney Woods, had been busily training the chancel into a bower of loveliness, a large wedding bell of white asters, with a tangle of pink sweet peas being suspended from one of the chandeliers and held in place by a great lover's knot of white satin ribbon.

Spanning the aisle, leading up to the chancel was an arch of feathery green fern and pink and white sweet peas, among which the true lover's knots were again conspicuous. Over the pulpit and reading desk and electrolights, long tendrils vines were arranged in graceful carelessness, on the altar-vases white sweet peas, the bride's bouquet of pink and white sweet peas, the bride's veil, and the bride's train, all of which were again conspicuous. The bride's gown was an exceptionally beautiful one, of white duchess satin, made Empire fashion, over an underskirt of rare old lace, which fell in graceful folds at the side where it could be seen through the slashed over-skirt. On the bodice again touches of the same lace were introduced, while the traditional bridal veil crowned with orange blossoms, and a magnificent shower bouquet of bride roses and lily-of-the-valleys, arranged in a lady's spray-eiffel and caught here and there with satin beile ribbon completed the striking toilette.

The bridesmaids, in light brunettes, were most becomingly frocked in pink and white, over underslips of figured cologne, over underslips of taffeta and the same material. The sleeves and underslips were of dark cream lace and the broad sashes of Liberty satin ribbon. With this were worn large black velvet picture hats, trimmed with black plumes and pink roses, and they carried shower bouquets of pink carnations and fern tied with broad satin streamers, and wore the groom's favor, pearl hoop rings. Mr. Kelly was attended by Mr. Rathburn as best man, and Mr. Andrew Frith, acted as usher; both wore the groom's gift, pearl scarf pins.

Mrs. Bourchier, the mother of the bride, looked very handsome, wearing a pale grey empire gown of silk cologne, over rich grey satin, on which was draped a scarf of filmy cream hand-made lace, while her hat was of grey velvet with a sweeping ostrich plume. A knot of mauve sweet peas completed this effective costume.

After the solemn ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents on Victoria Avenue, where a delicious breakfast was served and some excellent speeches made. Mr. Kelly's response to the bride's toast being a triumph of his kind. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Purdee, Archibald and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Wataskiwin, Mr. and Mrs. Barford and Miss Alice Fielders, which with the house party made a company of eighteen who sat down to the beautifully arranged table, bright with many exquisite roses and smilax and centered by the large wedding cake.

The presents received by these popular young people were remarkable not only for their number but for their rare and intrinsic value. Among them might be mentioned a superb cut glass bowl from the staff of the Hudson Bay Co., with whom the groom has been associated in business for a great many years, also a case of champagne from the Company themselves. A magnificent timber wolf rug from Mr. Richard Seidel, of Grand Forks, and friends in the North of both Mr. Kelly and his bride, some fine marton skins, two rugs composed of lux paws, a volvereine rug, two muskox rugs, three superb black bear skins, one of a cinnamon bear, one polar bear rug, and a very beautiful benton brass tray on a teak wood stand from the groom's first intimate friend, Mr. Vernon Barford, who presided at the organ during the marriage ceremony.

Among other names of friends from the North who sent very valuable gifts, which ranged from sketches to oil paintings and a fine travelling clock may be mentioned, Mrs. O. J. Behrman, Sen. Field of the R.N.W.M.P., Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Mooney, Mr. C. T. Christie and Mr. Armit.

Mr. Kelly's gifts to his bride were also very much of the ordinary, being two magnificent sets of furs, stole and muff, of specially selected ermine and sable, and an over-cloak of heavy corded grey silk lined with the fur of the young musk-ox, and very beautiful.

The bride's mother's presents were also worthy of special notice. Rare old jewelry, pendants and pins and the like, and samplers worked so many years ago that they would excite the envy of any collector of such curiosities. Going away Mrs. Kelly donned a smart travelling suit of navy blue ladies' cloth, lined with white taffeta, with which she wore her rich sable furs and a jaunty hat of pale blue, with shaded ostrich plumes.

For the next six months, or more, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will be absent in the Old Country, visiting in Ireland and England, and on their return they will occupy their fine new residence on Seventh street, which will be completed some time in early November.

Both bride and groom have an extensive circle of friends in the West, and in Edmonton particularly, all of whom will wish them every happiness in their new life.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing returned on Saturday from a delightful holiday spent in visiting the coast cities.

Monsieur and Madame Oscar Tessier gave a dinner on Tuesday evening, when the formal announcement was made of their daughter, Mlle. Genevieve Tessier's engagement, to Mr. Louis Madore of the law firm of Edwards and Madore.

Following dinner a number of the younger friends of the family came in to tender congratulations and an exceedingly merry evening followed.

Due to the very great pressure on space this week I have been obliged to hold over until the next issue the account of Mrs. Cantley's tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Cran of London, England, and Mrs. J. D. Harrison's, which also took place the same day, when Mrs. Harrison of Fredericton, N.B., was the raison d'être.

AT THE ACME COMPANY'S OPENING.

All the world and his wife have passed during the last three days at the corner of Second street and Jasper Avenue, where the great plate glass windows of the Acme Co.'s stores have reflected back at them Dame Fashion's very latest ideas in Autumn hats, stunning tailored suits, afternoon frocks and all the alluring wiles of the woman of the Fall of 1908 from her sister of a year ago.

A short twelve months since we

(Continued on page 5)

Millinery Opening

and Special Display of Fall Styles



THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
SEPT. 24, 25, 26

All the leading Model Hats from New York and Paris will be shown

New York tailor made Suits, Dresses and Coats in the newest style effects. All personally selected goods from the best makers. The display will repay a visit to our stores—You are all invited.

THE ACME CO., LTD.

CORNER JASPER AVENUE AND SECOND STREET

GRAND FURNITURE OPENING

AT ON
Blowey-Henry Co. Saturday, Sept. 26

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that we have moved into our new store, 201 Jasper Avenue East, and the formal opening will take place on above date from three to six and from seven to ten. We invite the citizens of Edmonton and District to pay us a visit on this date, as we think you will well reward for the time spent in looking around our magnificent show rooms. We have selected a special stock for the occasion, and have on exhibition one of the finest displays of Furniture and House Furnishings ever shown west of Winnipeg.

Our Several Departments and Where to Find Them

DININGROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE

Here we show a fine collection of the very latest designs and finish in Buffets, Extension Tables, China Cabinets, Chairs and Dinner Wagons, in plain and quartered oak, finished golden, Early English, Fumed and Wax Golden, Dressers and Stairs, Billiard Tables, Wardrobes, and Ladies' Dressing Tables in surfaced oak, golden oak, mahogany and walnut. Our range comprises the very cheapest to the highest class goods.

DEN, HALL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

Here you will see the best that can be produced. Den Chairs, upholstered in velvet, leather and green Denim; Settees, with long cushions, Tables in early English and golden oak finish; Office Desks, Hat and roll top with chairs to match; Filing Cabinets and Desk Files.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND PARLOR FURNITURE

Bought direct and in large quantities our Carpets are exclusive in design and very reasonable in price. All the newest weaves in Axminster, Wiltons, Brussels and Tapestry, Rugs and Piece Goods, rich of color and design.

Our Linoleum stock is unequaled in the city for variety of patterns and prices.

KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING AND BABY CARRIAGES

Kitchen Cabinets, the kind that saves time for the housewife, make cooking a pleasure on account of the convenience, a large variety of designs, in natural birch and cherry finish.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, in all the latest designs. Prices the very lowest.

Our policy for the future will be the same as in the past: Honest Goods, Right Prices and Courteous Treatment. This policy has won our business to what it is—the largest in the province, and by a continuance of this policy, together with our increased facilities, we are looking for still greater progress in the future.

Yours for Furniture and a Square Deal.

BLOWEY-HENRY Co.
EDMONTON'S BEST STORE

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

No. 42

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

In order that all readers of the Saturday News, both in the city and province, may secure their papers before Saturday night, it has been found necessary to advance the day of publication. The last forms will hereafter close late Thursday afternoon. All city papers will thus reach subscribers on Friday, and all those in Alberta outside the city on Saturday. This, the publishers believe, will prove more satisfactory both to readers and to advertisers. The latter will be able to secure the full benefit of advertising their Saturday offerings. For the purpose of making these known, the Saturday News will prove in a class by itself.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. E. W. Thomson, a veteran journalist, whose name is known to newspaper and magazine readers the continent over, recently addressed a letter to the Winnipeg Telegram, to which we desire to call particular attention, because in it the writer defends himself against certain attacks which bear a strong resemblance to those which the Saturday News has been replying to of recent weeks. Mr. Thomson has been contributing letters on Canadian affairs to the Boston Transcript for several years back. When he comes to discuss our politics, of which he has been a student for a better part of half a century, he is in the habit of expressing opinions. Sometimes they favor one party and sometimes another, but they are always clear-cut, having nothing in common with the milk-and-water preparations, which so many people seem to believe it is necessary for those who would lay claims to being independent journalists, to serve up. When the Ontario provincial elections were on in June of the present year, Mr. Thomson gave very decided expression to the view that Mr. Whitney had fairly earned a renewal of power. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that this was a view which the Saturday News took, its opinions being made to do service in a score of Ontario Conservative newspapers. What happened to Mr. Thomson, according to his letter to the Telegram, was that many bitter Liberals cut him dead on the street. Certainly he was warmly denounced on the editorial pages of many Liberal journals.

This was only four months ago let it be remembered. But another general election has now come around. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is once more appealing to the electors of the Dominion. Mr. Thomson tells his readers that it is for the good of the country that the administration should be returned in power and the Telegram lends the other Conservative newspapers in an onslaught upon the Transcript's correspondent, calling him among other things "A mercenary of the pen." It was this expression which brought out Mr. Thomson's letter and led him to dwell at some length on his political antecedents and the methods which he follows in his political comment.

Mr. Thomson, let it be understood, is a big enough man in the literary world to ensure the publication of what he writes at space rates in the very highest class periodicals in America. He has been a frequent contributor to the Atlantic and to the Century, and the fact that he was for eleven years editor of the Youth's Companion should give some idea of his standing in his profession. It happens that in and close to Boston there are some 80,000 Canadians. It is primarily for them that the Transcript, which is one of the oldest and most reputable papers in the United States, publishes Mr. Thomson's letters. He is perfectly free to write what he likes and we cannot see how anyone who has closely followed his contributions can believe that he has abused the privileges of his position.

The Telegram referred to him as a professional apologist of the

Ottawa government. His whole career belies the charges. In 1891 he was the chief editorial writer of the Toronto Globe, not an unenviable position in the profession. The Liberal party came out for unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Thomson believed that such a policy meant annexation and he resigned at a moment's notice. He attacked the Liberal platform throughout the campaign. Sir John A. Macdonald paid public tribute to his services and expressed a desire to reward him with a public office. So bitter were the feelings of his former associates, that Liberal newspapers made exactly the charges against him as those now being preferred by the Conservatives. One of them he sued for libel and forced an apology. Another accused him of selling out documents entrusted to him by Erasmus Wiman. From that paper also he extracted a public apology.

If ever there was a writer on Canadian political topics whose opinions are worth paying attention to, it is Mr. Thomson. He exemplifies a type of journalism of which we have altogether too little in this country, the most conspicuous exponent of which on the other side of the line is the New York Post. Did the Post ever hedge when an election contest came along? It has always held that there must be a balance in favor of one party or the other, according to the measure in which they stood for the principles that it had at heart, and that it was in duty bound to its readers to state its preference and to do what it could to bring about the result, which it conceived was for the general good. In 1892 and in 1904 it supported the Democratic candidates most enthusiastically. In 1896, 1900 and again this year it is with the Republicans. The candidates and the policies for which they stood have in all these years determined its course. This is the kind of an "independent" paper the Saturday News has striven to be. If some of our readers don't like the kind, we have no remedy; but we maintain that it is by following along these lines that we can perform the most useful public mission. In the heat of an election campaign, readers, who have strong opinions themselves, are not always able to judge fairly those who disagree with them. However, the Saturday News expects to be in existence for a good many years yet and is quite willing to trust to the judgment of time.

In concluding his letter to the Telegram Mr. Thomson uses some strong language, which, however, is fully justified by the circumstances.

Such a campaign of senseless abuse as is being waged by a certain section of the Conservatives can do the party no good and must lower the whole tone of our politics.

"Now, I declare," writes Mr. Thomson, "that it truly appears to me that your course in this case is precisely in accord with the main policy of controversy now being pursued by that element of the federal opposition which has lately, most unfortunately for the formerly fair prospects of the whole body, apparently gained control. It is a policy of unbridled, unscrupulous, malignant, lying defamation of ministers, of officials, and of that press which supports ministers."

"Mr. Borden appears to me a very good and straight man personally, while it would probably be not injurious but beneficial to Canada if the parliamentary strength of this opposition could be increased. But how can it be increased? Is it conceivable that the same folk of this very same Dominion will add one member to the parliamentary strength of a party, once great, progressive, and noble, which has been of late so much abandoned to such infamous defamers as yourself?"

"Permit me to add that I have the happiness to be on such good terms personally with some of the honorable men of the great party which your support tends to disgrace that it was intimated to me, not long before the election of 1894, that I could receive a handsome sum by writing, some or much of their campaign literature. I refused, perhaps somewhat indignantly. Yesterday I got permission from the most distinguished Conservative senator in Manitoba to state this. I subsequently took my own line. It chanced to be so useful to the ministry that Sir Wilfrid Laurier personally thanked me for it after the elections. Neither from him nor any other person or fund, did I receive one cent for my course in that campaign. So much for my being 'venal' and a 'mercenary.'"

There is altogether too much harking back to ancient history in the present campaign. Too many Liberal speakers are tiring their audiences with telling them of the wickedness and inefficiency that prevailed in the old days of Conservative administration. They are only wasting time and weakening their own cause. What the people are interested in is in learning what the present government has done and what it proposes to do. The Opposition have made very serious charges against the manner in which the Liberal party has carried out the trust confided to it. We believe the great majority are founded on misrepresentation. The proper way to reply to them is accordingly to show the exact particulars in which those making them are leading, the public astray. But if an attempt is made to have the recitation of the shady chapters of Conservative history do as an answer, an audience is certain to jump to the con-

clusion that the present day charges are justified.

At the same time, what have the Conservatives to gain by always coming back to the pledges made by the Liberals, while in opposition. The standard which they would apply is one, which no party in the history of representative institutions could stand the test of. It is over fifteen years since the Liberals held their convention at Ottawa. That is a long time in the history of politics. Many great changes have taken place since then, both in the ranks of those constituting the two political organizations and in the general conditions of the country. What a reasonable man will seek to determine is not the exact extent to which the present administration has adhered to the platform which those who assembled in convention in 1893 formulated, but in what measure the policy, for which the Government, as we know it now, stands, is likely to advance the interests of the Dominion, and whether the change which the Opposition asks us to make will prove for the Dominion's advantage.

So far as Western Canada is concerned there are two all important questions before the people, that of the tariff and that of railways. As readers of this page know, we are particularly interested in the first. We want to see the tariff kept down. That the Liberal party has not moved more rapidly than it has in the direction of fiscal reform, according to the principles set forth in the convention of 1893, we regret. It is true that the government has done something along these lines. The general tariff stands at about 18 per cent as compared with 21 per cent in 1896. The British preference has afforded very substantial relief to the consumer. But we want to see the movement strengthened and the question for us now to decide is from which party we are likely to gain the most.

Western Liberal members have acted as a unit in this matter. How strong the influences have been to increase rather than decrease the duties no one acquainted with eastern Canada, where the great bulk of voting strength at present lies, needs to be told. Within the Liberal ranks have been many strong protectionists, who, at different times, it was feared, might carry the day and turn the party policy in the other direction. At such crises it was the Liberal members of the west who prevented that catastrophe. The most important of these turning-points was in 1902 when Mr. Tarte started his campaign for higher duties amid the plaudits of eastern Canadians of both parties.

And the man who stepped into the breach and by a clear-cut declaration that the tariff should be revised down and not up saved the day, was the minister who represented the west in the cabinet of that time, Mr. Sifton. In later years Mr. Oliver has occupied the same position and received on all occasions, the same consistent support from western Liberals. It is by strengthening their hands, we are convinced, that the cause of low tariff will be best served.

Granting that the Liberal policy in the past on this subject has not been wholly satisfactory, how can anyone believe that a change for the better will take place, if the Conservatives are returned to power? We have seen in recent weeks the resistance made by the present government to the demands of the Manufacturers' Association, for an increase in the cotton and woolen duties. We have noted the applause which those who have been agitating for this change have received from the Conservative press. The condition of these industries is being made a strong campaign appeal in eastern manufacturing centres against Liberal candidates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the heat of an Ontario manufacturing district the other day, declared that he was a free-trader by conviction and that he was anxious to do what lay in his power to bring about a realization of his ideas. But we all know that even the leader of a great and successful party, is in a large measure, a creature of circumstances and can only accomplish what is nearest his heart in the measure that his ideas receive popular support. Did Mr. Borden ever make such a declaration? Have we any reason to believe that if a Conservative majority were sent from the west, and he should become Premier, that the influence of his western representatives would accomplish anything for a reduction of the tariff. Here is what the most conspicuous of the Conservative western candidates, Hon. T. M. Daly, former Minister of the Interior, who is running against Mr. Sifton in Brandon, said at a meeting last week:

"The Conservative party supports the same old policy to-day. I am a protectionist. I was when I first claimed your suffrages in 1887, and again in 1891. I am the same to-day, unchanged and unchangeable." What hope is there in this?

The government's railway policy was dealt with at considerable length by Mr. Oliver in his address at the Thistle Rink on Friday last. The subject is a big one and we propose to deal with it next week.

"A Constant Reader" takes ex-

ception to the story about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's experience at the eating-house at Palmerston Junction published last week. He states that Palmerston is not in Bruce and, with the characteristic fervor of the sons of that county, protests that the people of Bruce know how to treat visitors in a civilized manner. Our correspondent has misread the article in question. It stated that Sir Wilfrid was merely on his way to Bruce, when the incident took place at Palmerston, which is a junction point for a large number of railway lines.

"Independent Liberal" writes: "The crop outlook has engrossed the attention of all for months; the eyes of the world have been anxiously turned towards the Canadian West with its wide fields of waving grain."

"Representatives of leading financial institutions have been touring the country for the sole purpose of observing crop conditions. "It is frankly declared that the only hope of relief from the present stringent financial situation lay in an abundant crop. The favorable reports returned indicate that this hope will be realized."

"Such a favorable opportunity for the study of Canadian economies we trust will not be ignored by our leading legislators, politicians and statesmen. It is occasions such as these which enable us to discuss where our national strength lies. "The prosperity of the nation seems to be wrapped up in the success of the farmer. If crops fail business suffers; if crops are good, business prospers."

"It therefore follows that any legislation which widens the area, increases the population or in any way promotes the interests of agricultural Canada cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the country as a whole."

"Hence any legislature wise enough to formulate a policy and devise legislation which will be of real benefit to rural Canada should be regarded as a national benefactor and will deserve and doubtless receive the support of all."

"It would appear that an improved postal service and free rural delivery of mail would be a great boon to all agricultural communities. It is at least, to use a western term, a proposition, deserving of the attention of and consideration by all thoughtful Canadians."

"It might tend to induce the poorer classes to leave a precarious existence in towns and cities and augment the number of independent farmers who constitute the hope of Canada both now and for the future."

The view taken by our correspondent is one that cannot be emphasized too frequently. Elementary though the proposition may seem, it is one that is continually lost sight of. Agriculture must continue, for many years at least, the basis of Canadian prosperity. Whatever real progress we have made is due primarily to the man who has gone out upon the land and he it is who should be considered first of all in every matter of public policy. The other day one of the speakers at the Manufacturer's meeting in Montreal declared that the West had been built up by eastern capital and that the east should therefore have the say as to what the country's tariff policy was to be. Could wrong-headedness go further? For every cent of money that eastern Canada has spent on the West it has received returns many times as great. What would have been the progress of the past decade if there had not been men with the courage and the enterprise to stake their fortune in a new country? Great as are the opportunities which are offered to the right sort of men, too much honor cannot be done to those who play the part of pioneers. These are the real nation-builders, not the men who stay back and plan how they can best profit from the opening up of the country by others.

As to the reference made in the above letter to the need of improving (Continued on page 2)



Dutch Dance in "The Toymaker," at the Edmonton Opera House, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee

*Highly the day well worth
the journey to the
Royal sale of High Grade
Wheat*

Namayo ave.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Reserve \$10,000,000

East End Branch

456 NAMAYO AVENUE

Deposits of \$1.00 and Upwards
Received and Interest Allowed

A. C. Fraser, Manager

The Caledonian House
Namayo Avenue and Clara Street
Direct Importer of Fancy and
Staple Dry Goods
Dress Making and Millinery
Boots and Shoes

Graham & Reid

FURNITURE DEALERS
Rugs Carpet Squares

453 Namayo Avenue

Frank Coard

405 Namayo Avenue
Select Stock of High Grade
Watches
Clocks and Fine Jewelry.
Personal attention given to all
repairs. Work Guaranteed.

LaRose & Bell

FOR SALE—All classes of
Heavy and Light Horses.
Terms to suit on reasonable
security. Sales Stables.
Cor. Namayo and Rice.

Encourage your own business
street. Buy your Clothing, Boots
and Shoes, Hats and Caps and
Furnishings at

Ma's Clothing Store

Cor. of Namayo and Clara.

Andrews & Sons

Undertakers

524 Namayo Ave., Edmonton

Phone 1639 Ambulance Service

Queens ave.

Henry Wilson

44 Queen's
Groceries, canned goods and
provisions.
The finest line of Teas in the city.
Prompt delivery.

Dr. W. A. Scott

Veterinary Surgeon and Horse
Dentist.
Office and hospital at
476 Queens Ave. Phone 1823

EDMONTON HOTELS

The Jasper House

Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton

\$1.50 per Day

L. A. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor

WOOD

\$3 per load

POPULAR AND SLABS

Candy & Co.

Phone 1677

510 JASPER EAST

When Ordering Flour
order the best

The Best is

CAPITOL

Sold by all the leading
grocers everywhere.

Manufactured by the

Alberta Milling Co.

LIMITED

Edmonton, Alberta

The Alaskan Wheat

Editor Saturday News,

Sir, Having read yours and other accounts of the new Alaska wheat said to yield 220 bushels per acre, and said to have been tested by the Idaho Experimental Station and reported as good as Blue Stem wheat, and being interested in wheat production and hardly willing to swallow the big wheat yarn, I wrote the Idaho station for the facts in regard to this wheat, and in reply received Press Bulletin No. 15, Sept. 1908, and for the interest of the readers of the News I give the Bulletin in full, by R. E. Hyslop, agronomist:

"On account of the numerous inquiries coming to this station we find it necessary to issue this press Bulletin concerning the so-called Alaska wheat. This wheat, when given ample field space or conditions favorable to individual plant, has a branching head borne on a rather stiff straw at a height of from four to five feet. The mesh bears two and three kernels. When grown under close field conditions the head tends to be much smaller, branches less, and the mesh bears from one to two kernels, very seldom three. If heads grown under these conditions alone were examined the impression would be obtained that this wheat never bears but two kernels to the mesh, a mistake which writers appear to make. The heads, while not numerous, are dark in color and considerably stronger than we find on our common wheat, but not so long or stiff as those found on Durums or Macaroni wheats. The normal kernel is light in color, short and plump, with an unusually open groove which allows the kernel to be easily broken while threshing. A cross section shows the interior to be white and powdery with comparatively little horny starch. The shrunken kernels are naturally harder. Taking everything into consideration I am led to conclude that this is the Egyptian or Miracle wheat, a pound, and that it belongs to the variety of Egyptian known as Eldorado, which is very closely related to the Seven-headed variety. The pounds are peculiarly adapted to dry regions, but never have been grown to any extent in America. Their yields have never proved to be of such a nature as to warrant their extensive growth, even for stock food. And the inferiority of the flour produced from them has prevented their use to any extent for the production of bread. The best yields claimed for the wheat in this section of the country in some cases as high as 277 bushels per acre are fabulous. One of the promoters states that from one head of the wheat he obtained seven pounds, and from these seven pounds he produced 1545 lbs., or a yield of 220 fold. It is from these figures that the yields noted in the various papers and in the circulars of the Adams-Hobe Seed Grain Co., of Juliette, Idaho, are computed. To show the ridiculousness of computing yields in this way we determined in a couple of cases the number of grains produced from one seed of Little Club grown under favorable conditions in our breeding plant. One plant produced 1176, the other 1800 kernels. Now, reasoning as this seed company has done, if we should plant one bushel of this Little Club wheat to the acre we would obtain 1176 or 1800 bushels. This would be rather a high yield, even for Idaho. This year the

company had 700 acres of the wheat grown on different farms in this locality. A 20-acre tract near Moscow which was threshed in the middle of August went about 72 bushels per acre. Mr. Adams stated at that time that his best yields had been 25 bushels per acre. He supplemented this remark, however, with the statement that his stands were poor in every case. But, considering the large acreage, the fact that several different farmers grew the wheat, and the effect of a close stand as noted, we must take this as an indication at least of the yielding power of the wheat. This, however, would not be considered an extra large yield for this country. The analysis of the wheat upon which the company appear to base its hopes amounts to practically nothing in determining the bread making quality of the flour. It is true Blue Stem wheat, which analyzes higher in protein than Little Club and makes a better quality of flour; but it is also true that Macaroni wheat, which analyzes higher in protein than Blue Stem, makes a lower class of flour and consequently is discriminated against by the millers. The lower grade grains turn out from our mills usually show a higher protein content than patent flour. Corn has considerable protein, but the chemist seems unable to find any gluten (that all essential part of a good flour). Even if the chemist had found a high gluten content in "Alaska" wheat, we would still not be justified in concluding that the wheat would make a good quality of flour. Upon request the company has promised to have a milling test made soon. Until this is made, however, we must assume that the wheat will make no better flour under the name Alaska than it did known as "Wheat of Miracle." In spite of the beautiful stories which have been written concerning the origin of this wheat, and regardless of the many wonderful things which have been imagined about its quality, and taking into consideration the impression as to yield which has so skillfully been thrown broadcast throughout the American continent by this seed company, who advertise it for sale at \$20 per bushel. WE HAVE YET TO FIND ANY POINTS OF MERIT IN IT WHICH WOULD WARRANT THE PUBLIC PAYING MORE FOR "ALASKA" WHEAT THAN THE PRESENTLY PREVAILING MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON VARIETIES.

The readers of the News can easily draw their own conclusions from the foregoing, but it is very evident that the gilt edge stories told about this wheat are not all gold, and that the public would do well to pause and consider before exchanging their \$20 gold pieces for bushels of Alaska wheat.

Yours very truly,
Ernest Hillier,
Twin Butte, Alta.

The Ballad of Captain Kotch.

(A perfectly veracious tale in rhyme, chronicling the brave fight of a submarine against a cruiser of the air.)

"'Twas near the first of June, Nineteen (Those days of hijous war.) The Bottom Dollar, submarine Went snooping out for gore. Her gallant crew beneath her decks Chawed firmly on their cheese, While Captain Kotch put on his specs And read to them the news.

"With orders that we've not yet got We're putting forth," spoke he, "And in this extra noon Red Hot Pretentious words I see.

"It says: 'The Bottom Dollar, true, Is bound for somewhere! Why? How so, if not? When? What? And Who? Our next edition buy!'"

"Hoo-roar!" the gallant sailors cheered,

Over \$1,000.00 in Prizes

The Second Annual Distribution of Prizes to the Users of

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

The gifts consist of the following articles:
6 Gentlemen's Rolled Gold Watches.
These Watches are Waltham Movement, guaranteed for 10 years, semi-hunting case. Value \$25.00 each. \$300.00
48 pairs Opera Glasses, celebrated Colmont, Paris, make, perfect lenses. Value \$5.00 each. 288.00
60 Sets of Handsome, Complete Leather Bound Books, 4 volumes in each set, 20 sets Shakespeare, complete, 20 sets Dickens, 20 sets Essays of Lamb, Emerson, Carlyle and Ruskin. Value \$2.50 a set. 150.00
180 Single Volumes of poems, 60 each of Longfellow, Burns and Scott, bound in padded leather. Value \$1.50 each. 270.00

300 Prizes Total Cash Value, \$1008.00

The conditions are so simple that everyone can enter, all that is needed is a little thought and time who uses Holbrook's Sauce, or is willing to give it a trial is eligible. Simply fill in the last line of the form, and send in accordance with the rules published below.

IMPORTANT.

There will be three different Limericks published as follows:
First Limerick - Sept. 28
Second Limerick - Oct. 7
Third Limerick - Nov. 7
Prizes must be received by the last date of the Limerick.
Prizes mailed and name published:
Oct. 21 Nov. 4
Nov. 11 Dec. 7
Dec. 14

The above list of prizes will be equally divided between the three competitions.

RULES—Read these Carefully

1. Cut out coupon below and send for the last line of the Limerick.
2. Send with each coupon or Limerick, the outside paper wrapper, with label attached, from a bottle of HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
3. Readers may send in many replies as they like but each one must be accompanied by a label from a bottle of HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
4. The Limericks will be judged by a committee of the following gentlemen, who have kindly agreed to be: The Editor of the Mail and Empire, Toronto; The Editor of the Canadian Courier, Toronto; and The Manager of Wood-Norris Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto.
5. Address and send your communication, "Holbrook's Limerick," care Wood-Norris Limited, Toronto.

Edmonton Saturday News, Oct. 3rd, 1908

Out out this Coupon LIMERICK

Said John Bull at his dinner one day,
I'll get rid of my cook right away,
He's served up this course
Without Holbrook's Sauce,

Fill in last line here

I agree to abide by the decision of the Committee of Judges as final, and enter the competition on that distinct understanding.

Signature _____

Address _____

All replies to this Limerick must be received by October 21st, 1908.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

Made and bottled in England
Is a necessary article on any complete dinner table. It adds zest and piquant flavor to soups, fish, poultry, stews, chow, etc., and can be obtained at all good grocery stores. It contains no artificial preservative whatever.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cut this advertisement out and keep it for reference.

"Hoo-roar! Hoo-roar! Hoo-roar!" While Captain Kotch and all his men

Nor-west by east the good craft steered "Come down!" did wig-wag

(On quest, as said, of gore.) back.

When from the coming hoard the "Heigh-ho!" brave Captain Kotch

voiced, exclaimed, "Unhappy be this,

Of look-out hoarse did sing. The Bottom Dollar is defamed

In tidings that made all rejoice: Unless we scrap, I wis."

"A sail—I mean, a wing!" Lo, from the periscope a shout

"Now where ahead?" asked Captain Of crimson joy he gave!

Kotch: For an enormous waterspout

His reading specs he doffed. Drew hurtling o'er the wave!

"Two points abaft our larboard watch. "Now then," quoth Kotch; "you

And half a mile aloft!" say, 'come up! By Neptune up we come!

"By Deuce!" Captain Kotch he Good helmsman, point us at that pup

saved; By Sampson and by Schley! Full speed and let 'er hum."

We're not afraid of any crowd. The Bottom Dollar stood on tail,

That ever cruised the sky. And fierce the water clove;

"The Bottom Dollar shall from Gog. And like a reckless, angry whale

Or Magog never flinch; Right up the spout she dove!

So pipe all hands, serve out the Until she reached the other end,

graze. Enveloped in the briny blend

Submerge her sixteen inch!" Cried Captain Kotch: "I've got

On sped the Bottom Dollar, on you now!

The rav'nous airship came; You'll go to feed the sprats!"

The gunners here, the bombers you, And bade, "Torpedoes from the

Prepared for deadly aim. hove!"

While down the Dollar's wireless And ram her in the slats!"

mad; With sudden, urgent tick, "Boom!" "Bang!" and "Crash!"

From Washington arrove at last, Her orders, one word: "Sil!"

And soon opposed for mortal grips. And I declare,

The bold combatants. As quick as thought is think,

The battle line for two such ships. The mighty monarch of the air

Is per-pen-di-cu-lar. Was but a mess of junk!

A mile in air the enemy. And straight the Bottom Dollar,

Hung fast in grim array; stout, Assured of wide renown,

And sixteen inches 'neath the sea. With screw reversed, amidst the

The crafty Dollar lay. spout

"Come up!" defied the airship then. Crawled his gall day down

"And give us just one whack!" Edwin L. Sablin, in the Bo-

hemian Magazine for September.



Electrolysis

For Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc.; removed permanently; satisfaction assured. If not satisfied with your complexion try Madame Raymond's Face Medic for all blemishes of the skin, also Face Massage which makes the face plump and round. I have a full line of cosmetics which I can show you. I also wish to satisfy and show ladies what I can do. My preparations and treatments are fully described in Booklet "C." Send for it.

Madame Raymond

Phone 1478 724 FOURTH ST.

Millinery Opening

Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th

We will have on display all the latest designs in Paris, New York and Eastern models, having just returned from the Eastern markets where I secured all the very latest creations and novelties used in millinery.

MRS. FERRIER

The Toronto Millinery Store
143 Jasper Avenue West
Next door East of Hudson's Bay Store

THE GREAT

Grain Festival

and Exhibition of

1908

will be held in the

Thistle Rink

AT EDMONTON

From 12th to 17th Oct.

EXCLUSIVE

Open afternoons and even-

ings. Arrangements are being

made for reduced railroad rates

throughout the province.

For special features each

evening see programme.

Address all communications to

H. R. Mountfield, Sec.-Treas.

Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited.

See

C. C. THOMPSON

The Family Grocer

For

EVERYTHING

GOOD TO EAT

330 JASPER EAST

PHONE 149



Printing and Developing

for Amateurs

BEST RESULTS ASSURED

Mail us your films and write

for price list

623 FIRST ST.

Edmonton



Scene from "Erminie" at the Edmonton Opera House next Wednesday



Mamma, bring me
a box of
Boyd's
WJB
CHOCOLATES
W.J. BOYD CANDY CO
WINNIPEG

Bread Cakes and Pastry

Best Materials used
Experienced Bakers only.

We guarantee everything we sell. Have
you tried our

MOTHER'S BREAD

It tastes good and is easily digested
Try a loaf. Made only by

Hallier & Aldridge
Bakers and Confectioners
Phone 1327 223 JASPER AVE.

CITY FLOUR MILLS

When wanting your
next sack of flour ask
for our "WHITE ROSE"

Fancy Patent Flour
Handled by all grocers and flour
dealers. Every sack guaranteed.

Campbell & Ottewell
EDMONTON, ALTA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSION RATES

FROM
EDMONTON

Vancouver And Return \$32.70

Tickets on sale SEPT. 28th to OCT.
7th. Final return limit OCT. 31st.
STOP OVER PRIVILEGES

New Westminster OR Vancouver \$27.00

Selling dates, Sept. 28th to Oct. 2nd.
Final return limit, October 7th.

Corresponding low rates from inter-
mediate points. Apply to local ticket
office for berth reservations, etc.

R. C. PICKELL,
City Ticket Agent,
Edmonton, Alta.
J. E. PROCTOR,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

**It pays to
Advertise**

An Englishman, who has made good in Alberta,
replies to another Englishman who has de-
scribed the country as a "fool's paradise."

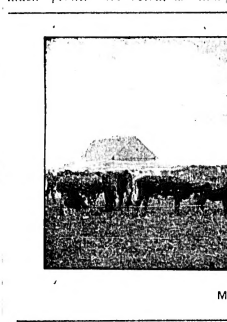
Mr. Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona,
contributes the following article to
the current issue of the Alberta
Homestead:
Editor Alberta Homestead.

Sir, In the last issue of the
Homestead the question was asked
by Mr. W. C. Deane, "Is farming a
paying proposition in Canada?"

This opens a very wide range for
discussion, and one is inclined to
ask: Does our friend intend by his
question to ask, is farming a pay-
ing proposition under any circum-
stances? What I mean by this is,
that farming is taken up in this
western country, as a means of
livelihood, by settlers from other
parts of the world, who have had
no previous experience or knowledge
of farming; and such must consider
themselves as apprentices, rather
than farmers, for the first few years.
Then again we have to investigate
the conditions under which the start
is made. Have we sufficient capital
to outfit? and have we outfitted in
the proper manner for the carry on
profitably the enterprise we have
undertaken? It is not so much my
purpose to prove that farming is or
is not a paying proposition, as it is
to try and reason with some of my
own countrymen and ask them to be
reasonable in the whole matter, and
not jump to conclusions before they
have spent a couple of years in this
new country. Well do I remember
the time when in the early days of
my settlement in the west I looked
on the farming proposition as does
our friend Deane. But after years
more of experience I look back and
see many of my own mistakes that
cost me so much and robbed me of
much profit. We often, as new

settlers, work against ourselves - not
having experience. We have per-
haps an outfit too large, or too small
to handle the amount of land under
cultivation. If our outfit is too
large then a loss will be the result;
if too small; practically the same
applies.

We may have made a very careful
estimate of our requirements in the
shape of horses, implements, much-
inery, seed, etc., then lacking expe-
rience we make some sad blunders,
and although we have worked hard
and honestly so far as we know
how; still our season's business
proved unprofitable and no fault
of the land, the country, or climate,
only lack of experience on the part
of the man at the helm.



Mr. Rice Sheppard's Home near Strathcona

So, I say we must be reasonable
and take into consideration all the
conditions under which we are
working.

I must say that I am satisfied that
farming in Alberta to-day, with our
present prices for produce, is a pay-
ing proposition. I do not say that
it is, to all engaged in farming. Let
us suppose that the man has experi-
ence and capital enough to take up
say 320 acres, either by purchase or
homestead, and is then able to put
up his buildings and outfit say in the
following manner, for a mixed farm-
ing proposition: four good work
horses, all necessary implements, 20
head of good stock, not less than 10
good milk cows, and enough good
barns to house to consume all rough
grain and spare milk, with a good
patch of rape, or pasture for grow-
ing pigs; 160 out of the 320 acres of
crop, at least 50 acres of the 160
summer fallowed each year, unless
the land be a very deep black loam,
then I would recommend the growing
of headless barley as a cleaner, or
a crop of green feed, and the land
ploughed and well harrowed
down as soon as crop is off, so as to

I claim my friend has as good a
chance for success as did we who
came to this country 12 years ago,
and it will do us good to look for-
ward a little. We are surely now 12
years nearer good markets, 12 years
nearer competition in transportation
facilities, 12 years more experience
as to the possibility of the province,
112 times more faith in the country
and its future than we had 12 years
ago. Why? because we have proved
that although we took up a calling,
that of farming, with very small
capital and no experience, and other
adverse circumstances such as ill-
health and a family of eleven to
support, and none able to work, still
I say we have proved Alberta a good
province, and Canada a good coun-
try to live in. We have reason to
thank God that he guided us to the
fair province of Alberta. All that
is needed in a man in this great
west is push, pluck and principle!

With this success is assured.
We must remember that the
position of a farmer, the owner of
even 160 acres and a good home and
outfit is a very proud one, and one
that few of us could ever hope to
have attained to in the Old Land.
No, we could never have hoped for
such a position. Now, I do not want
to be understood after what I have
said as to farming paying at present
market prices, that our markets are
as they should be. No, I am not
satisfied with our present market.
We are not receiving the value of
much of our produce. Pork just
now is at the price it should never
go below, and then pork raising
would be a paying proposition. We
have seen it 23-4 cents; but it will
be a disgrace to farmers if they sub-
mit to taking such a price again.
We take 10 bushels of oats to the
mill and receive back about three
bushels in meal, the miller takes
seven. I am told in the old days in

Ontario the miller would take two
and give back eight. Yet with all
our improvements in machinery,
etc., the farmer fares worse than in
the old days in this respect. Such
matters as our markets have all to
be adjusted, and we as farmers have
our part to play, and here again we
must be reasonable. Are we giving
as much time as we should to solving
the many problems that we are up
against? I think not. We have our
organization, its objects are to for-
ward the interest of the farmer in
every honorable and legitimate way.
We hold monthly meetings to discuss
ways and means of improving con-
ditions. How many farmers take an
interest in the same? A very
few. At our meetings, if properly
attended, we could discuss the mat-
ter of marketing, and should soon
be able to solve the problem and put
an end to the standing on the mar-
ket square till dark at night with a
load of hay. I said we as farmers
have our part to play. Let us play
that part like men.

I claim, too, our city and town
councils have a part to play in the
making of farming a paying propo-
sition. It is up to our city to
provide a proper market site, with
reasonable shelter and in a conven-
ient part of the city for the purchas-
ers to be able to avail themselves
of that market and its advantages.

One does not know how where
to leave off with a subject like this
before him. It would take a whole
newspaper to do it justice and that
we cannot expect of our editor.
But one thing must be done if we
wish to improve conditions and bring
about a proper adjustment of our
markets, etc. We must as farmers
get in line and stand shoulder to
shoulder; be reasonable in our
demands, but ever be in a position
to back up our demands. We have
here a great bountiful province,
ready to pour out the great wealth
into the pockets of all who come and
strive for a portion. Some will try

THE San Francisco Opera Co.

WITH TEDDY WEBB AND MABEL DAY

Supported by 36 Clever Singing and Dancing
Operatic Artists

Under the management of Frank W. Healy.

Edmonton Opera House

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday
Matinee

"The Toymaker"

Monday, Oct. 5th
"Girofle-Girofla"

Tuesday, Oct. 6th
"The Mascot"

Wednesday, Oct. 7th
"Erminie"

Two ensembles of scenery and effects are carried
with this company and every opera is a complete
production.

PRICES—At night, lower floor, \$1.00, 75c, Balcony,
75c and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 50c. and 25c.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

Own Your Own Home

by paying for it by the month instead
of paying rent to someone else. After you
have paid rent for ten years, what have you to
show for it? Nothing but your receipts. If you
would pay that same amount on your own home
you would soon own it and have it paid for. For

\$200 Cash

we will furnish you a lot and build you a house to
your own order, and you may pay the balance the
same as rent.

Come in and see our plans and possibly we
could assist you to a home of your own.

L. L. Pearce
248 Jasper Ave., E.

The Sommerville Hardware Co.

LIMITED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE

... Dealers in ...

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Railway Contractors' Supplies,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Powders and Dynamite.

Kitchen Furnishings a Specialty

Hot Air Heating and Tinsmithing.

FIRST and RICE STREETS, EDMONTON

270-76 Jasper East

Seen in the Shops

I am betraying no confidence when I make the assertion that in Edmonton up to the present, the stores have been a bit behind the times in catering to certain lines of trade, and of these none more so than the outfitting of very young infants and children.

In consequence women had only two courses open to them: to spend laborious hours, fashioning the tiny garments, or to sending out of town for them.

The latter system was unsatisfactory. However fascinating the catalogues might picture them, except in the cases of the most expensive layettes, materials on their arrival proved not up to the mark, or style and fit undesirable.

And so it was with a great deal of interest that I noticed on of my perambulations among the shops, that the Acme Co. had evidently set themselves to provide for this lack, having instituted a special children's department in their commodious quarters on the second floor.

This section it is proposed to make one of the most complete in this up-to-date shop.

At the present time a special display is being made of Best and Co., of New York's beautifully fashioned children's wear. Those of us who remember, and who that has the clothing of any children on her hands, does not, the elaborately patterned and much-befrilled long frocks considered correct not so long ago—dresses that took hours of patient ironing—will welcome with delight the charming simplicity of the latest outfits for the little ones.

In the garments designed for the very youngest infants this is especially noticeable. No longer are the very long clothes considered desirable, a three quarter length taking their place, while instead of much tucking and embroidery, a broad hem, finished perhaps with a hem-stitched seam or a tiny row of French knots, is all that is permitted.

The yokes lie perfectly flat, no embroidered flounces, but may be round or square. Some of the Acme Co.'s samples in the first named are wonderful value. The materials used are for the most part the richest satin and fine lawn, the yoke composed of hand-worked feather stitching, interspersed with the narrowest insertion, or a hand-worked design, sometimes varied by French knots.

Again in the square yokes there are some lovely patterns; but the chief beauty of the entire display lies in the materials employed, the exquisitely dainty finish, and the sweet simplicity of their style.

In long slips, prices range from a dollar a garment up. White undershirts come at sixty-five cents and upwards. Flannelette haricots at \$1.10, and fine flannel ones at \$2.

There is also a complete stock of infant's flannel bands, hand-knitted booties, jackets from 65c to \$1.50, bonnets, and in fact all the necessary requirements one can think of.

Nor have the older little folks been neglected.

Dresses for small boys and girls up to four or five years of age are especially attractive. They come in plain linen Russian suits with box pleats as their only ornamentation—such smart little affairs, up to the daintiest French frocks. And again I noticed some well-fashioned "Knit-To-Fit" cashmere hose, varying in color and price, but all distinguished for their shape and flexibility.

In knitted golf and Norfolk coats for children, there are some jaunty new styles shown. White with cardinal or pale blue bands, finished with a double row of buttons. Some in plain cardinals and navy blues.

A wide range of wool and silk shawls is also on display and should sell readily at this season.

In the ladies wear section I noticed that the "Knit-To-Fit" garments were also claiming special attention.

This year, owing to the early Autumn, with its chilly winds, flannels and combinations are finding a quick market. I saw some very fine pure silk suits, in several shades, recommended for their comfort and beautiful finishing. Cheaper but desirable styles were in view in mixtures of silk and cotton, and silk and wool.

In hose too, there was a fine

showing; effects seeming to run to quieter patterns, and depending more on their quality and finish. I saw some very smart plain cashmere stockings and plain black ones, with very attractive clocks, in almost every plaid color.

Just now when the new Directoire and sheath gowns require a special make and fit of corset to set them off, some new models in C.B.'s and P.D.'s were of interest. In fact to look well and "right" from the Woman Who Know's standpoint, great care in selection in this regard is at present imperative.

Marie Corollis' new book can be rented at Little's Stationery Store.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pagan of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-by

Dr. and Mrs. James Lyons Biggar spent the past week in Banff, but returned home on Wednesday.

Miss Nora Campbell has returned from a trip to the east, and is looking remarkably well after her holiday.

Ideal weather conditions seem shaping themselves, as I write, for the Golf Tournament to take place on Friday and Saturday of this week, and Monday of next. The links are in excellent condition, and some fine play ought to result.

"I don't think you were quite fair about our Calgary trip," a man confided to me last week.

"A great many matches that we showed up very well in, were never chronicled, and really you didn't do half credit to the ladies play. Miss Brown's record was worthy of a professional, and Miss Matheson, as you didn't inform us—(driving ignorance)—did some great driving, winning the ladies' driving trophy."

Luncheon and tea will be served on each of the three days by the Ladies' Committee, and it is expected that quite a number of out-siders will enter the competitions.

Thursday afternoon of last week was responsible for two delightful teas, one given by Mrs. Cautley of "Belton Lodge" in honor of Mrs. Geo. Cran of London, Eng., and another by Mrs. Duncanson Harrison, for Mrs. Harrison of Fredericton, N.B., the doctor's mother.

It was a very dream of an autumn day. Just sufficiently chilly for tailored suits to be appreciated, bright enough overhead to tempt out all the stunning new hats.

At "Belton Lodge" a jolly little coterie had the great pleasure of meeting a genuinely fascinating and clever woman. One of those comfortably small teas, where each guest had the privilege of a chat with both hostess and guest of honor.

Mrs. Cautley received in a most becoming black frock, with dainty yoke and sleeves of white lace, and Mrs. Cran looked stunning in a trim tailored suit of brown, with a very smart brown capelet trimmed with a sweeping cascade of green feathers.

Among the callers I noticed: Mrs. Horace Harvey, Mrs. Arthur Mowat, Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Mrs. Jack Anderson, Mrs. Sydney Woods, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. W. D. Ferris, Mrs. Wallbridge, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Alan Fraser, Madame Thibault, Dr. Syngé and Miss Hughes.

In the charming little home away back from the street, Mrs. J. D. Harrison was also kept more than busy welcoming her guests. It seemed as if one encountered all the smart women in town. Such a merry chatter and blending of lovely frocks, such a steering about to navigate all the large picture hats, and not tread on one's dearest friend's train, surely never was. But somehow, somehow, every one did manage a few words with the intimates, and a visit to the tea-room, where one encountered such a magnificent blaze of yellow, it seemed as if the very room was made of the precious color. From every conceivable nook and corner a dash of golden glow amid its lovely green stalks shed a radiance all about it.

On the tea-table itself it fell from a tall vase in the center in a literal shower of gold; from small silver vases at the four corners it was again accentuated, while the yellow

shaded candles again struck the effective note. "A regular golden tea" a woman put it, and certainly no more entrancing color scheme could possibly have been devised.

Presiding at the tea urn was Mrs. Bob Robertson, while Mrs. Joseph Morris, stunningly frocked in white serge, served the ices at a side table. Assisting were Miss Eleanor Taylor and Miss Ferris.

Mrs. Harrison received her guests in a pretty, graceful gown of painted mauve net, with mauve velvet ribbon embroidery and lace, and had a charming word of welcome for the apparently endless stream of friends who dropped in during the afternoon.

Mrs. Harrison of Fredericton, was very handsomely gowned, wearing a rich toilette of black satin, the bodice elaborately trimmed with lace and jet sequins.

I noticed among the tea-parties the hostess's mother, as always quietly but becomingly frocked, and her two sisters, Mrs. Cooper in a striking black costume and hat en suite, and Mrs. Lane in white serge suit and large picture hat.

The small son of the house did the honors on the verandah, and was made much of, by his own and his mother's friends.

A list of the guests would fill two columns of print, and so I desist.

I regret that in the rush of engagements last week I neglected to mention Mrs. A. W. Hyndman's post-nuptial reception on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, when a great many smart people called and came away quite charmed with the bride and her pretty home.

Mrs. Hyndman received in her lovely wedding gown, of softest white satin, with pearl and lace garniture, and was assisted by Mrs. Hyndman, senior, and Mrs. J. D. Hyndman, both becomingly frocked.

Owing to the press of social matter last week the Home and Society column had to be carried over to another page, and as an item announcing the post-nuptial reception of Mrs. Guy Marriott of Stratheona on this Saturday afternoon appeared among the late items, I have thought it wise to again mention it.

A large number of Edmonton friends will doubtless go over to call, as both the bride and particularly her husband, are very well known on this side of the river.

Mrs. Broadus, wife of Professor Broadus of Stratheona University, arrived in the city to take up her permanent residence on Monday.

The many friends of Mrs. R. B. Wells, who has been quite seriously ill for a few weeks past, will be delighted to know that she is now rapidly regaining her health and strength.

Among the many interesting events of last week, Miss Alice Crafts' (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Crafts) marriage on Wednesday morning to Mr. Claude Gallinger, was one that will be remembered.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, under a large floral bell, and the bride who looked exceedingly well, wore a handsome Princess gown of lovely lace over rich Duchess satin, adding a novel touch to the toilette. She carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses and lily of the valley, the long ribbon ends being caught at intervals with tiny sprays of the lilies, and wore the groom's gift, a lovely diamond and pearl sunburst.

The wedding breakfast was served in a marquee on the lawn, and the bridal table was beautifully decorated with a veritable shower of wax green smilax falling over, and half-veiling a great circle of white roses in the centre. Some unusually handsome presents were displayed with in doors, and the bride and groom, after the merry feast, left amid showers of felicitations, for a honeymoon trip to Los Angeles, that Paradise of lovers and newly-weds.

A crowded house and an enthusiastic audience greeted the San Francisco Opera Co. on Monday evening, when a bright musical offering "Fantasia" held the boards, the decidedly clever company doing full justice to the offering.

Among other well-known people who enjoyed a laugh over its absurdities I noticed: Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. William Short, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Anderson,

Dr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Cautley and Mr. Reginald Cautley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins of Fort Saskatchewan, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lines and a party of out-of-town men, Mr. and Madame Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. Lucien Dubuc, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and their daughters, Mrs. Keay and Miss Henderson, Mrs. Pace, Miss Kathleen Pace and Master Pace, Dr. and Mrs. Blais and a great many others.

By the English accounts of the Hozier-Churchill wedding I notice that the happy pair received:

One hundred silver inkstands, about 300 silver candleabra eighty parasols, sixty canes, decanters enough to put Winston out of commission for years to come, eighty cigarette cases and jewels sufficient in which to bury his handsome bride. I think the presents only reached some three or four thousand. I wonder if they dare pass any of them along when the sure and swift retribution of wedding invitations commences to overflow their letter box?

Mrs. Turnbull will not receive during the month of October.

Invitations have been issued by the Mayor and council of the city of Stratheona to a civic reception to be given to the Senate and Convention of the University of Alberta on Tuesday evening, October 13th, at half-past eight o'clock, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Stratheona.

I hear that the McPhersons' charming home on Sixteenth street is to let for six or twelve months, furnished or unfurnished, and that Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are planning a trip to Scotland.

Among the theatre-goers of Wednesday evening who took in "The Strangers," I caught a glimpse of Miss Webster, who has spent the past few months with her sister in the Old Country. Incidentally I have lately heard the most flattering references to Miss Webster's advancement in her chosen field, and I make no doubt Edmonton will have good cause to be very proud of her talented daughter.

Others in the audience included: Mr. and Mrs. Sydney B. Woods, Miss Marjorie Brown and Mr. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cautley, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. F. Jackson, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Morris, Miss Viva and Mr. John Somerville, Senator Roy and Dr. Blais, Mr. Frank Somerville, Mr. Supple, Dr. W. A. Wilson, Dr. Cobbett, Mr. Bell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Rathburn, Mr. Colville and Mr. Ernie Ferris.

The first paper chase of the season will take place on Saturday from Great's flats, when it is anticipated that the Riding Club will turn out in full force.

Wednesday Mrs. Lane was the bright young hostess of a decidedly pretty tea.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29th, a lecture-reading was given in the Y.M.C.A. parlors on May street, arranged by the educational department of the Young Women's Christian Association. The object of the meeting was to bring before the members the desirability of opening classes in the study of English literature and vocal expression. They have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Bellamy, a graduate of the Boston School of Expression. The lecture-recital took the form of an outline of the province of expression, and an explanation of the necessity of an understanding of the spirit underlying all literature which can alone be revealed through the voice. The reader gave a number of lyrics to illustrate her remarks: "The day is gone" (Longfellow); "Apparitions" (Browning); "Break, break, break" (Tennyson); "To the cuckoo" (Wordsworth).

While the attendance at the meeting was most satisfactory, it is hoped that many more will take advantage of this opportunity. Classes will be arranged for the afternoon and evening to suit the convenience of all women who are interested and applications may be addressed to Mrs. Bellamy, President of the Y.W.C.A. or to any of the board of directors.

Peggy



Our Showing
of
**New
York
Tailored
Suits**
leaves nothing
to be desired.

There is an individuality and smartness about these suits not to be found in ordinary garments, and yet the cost is no more. The materials used are the best and include all the popular fabrics for the fall season as worn in the large cities. SEE THEM.

THE ACME CO., LTD.
CORNER JASPER AVENUE and SECOND STREET

Christmas
may be a long way off, but
Bulbs
which will give you a profusion of bloom then are
Now Here

Roman Hyacinths
Narcissus (Paper white Grandiflora)
50c. per dozen

These are of the highest grade which we have imported specially for our own growing. Must be planted now to bloom at Christmas. Must be bought now, as we have only a limited quantity for sale.

Ramsay's Greenhouses
PHONE 1292

DOMINION THEATRE
COR. THIRD ST. and JASPER
PHONE 1340

Friday & Saturday Night
SATURDAY MATINEE

"The Kentucky Wild Flower"

Mon., Tues. and Wed.
OCT. 5, 6 and 7
"The Thief"

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME
15c 25c 35c

FACT SEVENTEEN
ECONOMY in management increases policy-holder's profits. The Imperial Life has placed the first \$20,000,000 of insurance on its books at a lower cost than any other Canadian life insurance company, and its ratio of operating expenses is steadily decreasing year by year.

C. D. ROGERS, Dist. Manager
Archibald Bldg., Edmonton

Potter & McDougall
CITY TRANSFER CO.

Business transferred to any part of the city. Busses meet all trains. High Class Seeds, Flour, Feed and Poultry Supplies. Phone 1311

S. Sanderson
742
FIRST STREET
First House on Kensington
PHOTOGRAPHER